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On May 20, 2003

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP

By: (Paula Faulk Hurley)

PATENT
Attorney Docket No.: 2307AA-031220US
Client Ref. No.: 90-160-5

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Steinunn Baekkeskov *et al.*

Application No.: 08/838,486

Filed: April 7, 1997

For: IMPROVED METHODS FOR THE
DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF
DIABETES

Examiner: G. Ewoldt

Art Unit: 1644

DECLARATION OF STEINUNN
BAEKKESKOV

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

I, Steinunn Baekkeskov, state as follows:

(1) I am Professor of Medicine and Microbiology/Immunology, and Horan Markarian Chair of Diabetes at the University of California, an assignee of the above-captioned application. A copy of my curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit A. I have actively conducted research in diabetes for over twenty years. I regularly read the scientific literature, particularly that relating to diabetes, attend scientific meetings, and am conversant with the view of many colleagues.

(2) I have reviewed the above-captioned application of which I am a co-inventor and have followed the prosecution history thereof. I understand that the priority date of the application is September 7, 1990.

(3) The application is in large part premised on the discovery that glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) is a component of a pancreatic beta cell 64 kDa antigen that is a major autoantigen in insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) (also known as type 1 diabetes). The application discloses administering GAD to a patient to inhibit or prevent IDDM. Administration of GAD induces tolerance to the 64 kDa autoantigen, thereby inhibiting or preventing further destruction of beta pancreatic cells, and the clinical symptoms of IDDM that eventually result from this destruction.

(4) When an antigen is administered to a subject, it can induce either a tolerogenic or an immune response depending on the regime with which it is administered. The application teaches that care should be taken not to potentiate an immune response that would exasperate β cell destruction. Based on my knowledge of the scientific literature, general principles for achieving a tolerogenic response rather than a harmful immunogenic response were within the state of the art as of September 1990. For example, standard immunology textbooks available at the priority date of the invention discuss how either low or high dosages of antigen favor a tolerogenic response, whereas intermediate dosages favor an immunogenic response (Benjamini & Leskowitz, *Immunology: A Short Course* (Liss, 1988) at p. 255-256; Golub, *The Cellular Basis of the Immune Response* (2nd ed. Sinauer, 1981) at page 291). These textbooks also discuss how the use of unaggregated antigen favors a tolerogenic response. Induction of antigen specific tolerance had been used successfully in numerous studies to suppress or prevent autoimmune disease in animal models ((Cremer *et al.*, Collagen induced arthritis in rats: antigen-specific suppression of arthritis and immunity by intravenously injected native type II collagen. *J. Immunol.* 131, 2995-3000 (1983); Scherer *et al.*, Control of cellular and humoral immune responses by peptides containing

T cell epitopes. Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 54, 497-504, 1989; Nagler-Anderson *et al.*, Suppression of type II collagen induced arthritis by intragastric administration of soluble type II collagen. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83, 7443-7446 (1986); Higgins and Weiner. Suppression of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis by oral administration of myelin basic proteins and its fragments. J. Immunol. 140, 440-445 (1988)). Given this guidance as to how to generate a tolerogenic response to ameliorate autoimmune disease, I believe scientists in the IDDM field would be able to use the knowledge of an identity of a target autoantigen to devise conditions to obtain a tolerogenic response to prevent or delay disease as of September 1990.

(5) This expectation has been confirmed by numerous reports in the scientific literature in which administration of GAD has been shown to induce tolerance in NOD mice and prevent IDDM (see *e.g.*, Tisch *et al.*, *Nature* 366, 71-75 (1993); Kaufman, *Nature* 366, 69-71 (1993), Tian *et al.*, *Nature Medicine* 12, 1348 (1996), Peterson *et al.*, *Diabetes* 44, 1478 (1994), and Pleau *et al.*, *J. Immunol. Immunopath.* 76, 90-95 (1995)). Several different parenteral routes of administration have successfully been used (see Harrison, *Molecular Medicine* 1, 722-727 (1994)).

(6) The NOD mouse is a good model of the major type of IDDM in which human patients develop autoantibodies and T cells to GAD, because NOD mice also develop autoantibodies and T cells to GAD (see Tisch *et al.*, *Nature* 366, 72-75 (1993) at *e.g.*, p. 21, column 1, first paragraph). The NOD mouse is a genetic strain of mouse that spontaneously develops autoimmunity to GAD, and subsequently symptoms of IDDM, in a manner similar to development of IDDM in humans. Positive results in the NOD mouse have been used as evidence to support human clinical trials of a number of drugs to treat IDDM. For example, human clinical trial of humanized OKT3 to treat IDDM is underway following a showing that such an antibody reversed hyperglycemia in NOD mice (see attached summary of the trial and Herold *et al.*, *New Engl. J. Med.* 346, 1692-1698 (2002)). Similarly, a human clinical trial of alpha interferon is underway following

a showing that ingestion of alpha interferon prevents diabetes in a NOD mouse (see attached summary of trial). Most importantly, the results using GAD to induce tolerance and prevent diabetes in the NOD mouse have been used as evidence to support human clinical trials of a GAD vaccine to treat human type II diabetic patients (non-insulin dependent). These patients are treated with oral medication, but have autoantibodies to GAD, demonstrating that they are experiencing autoimmune destruction of β cells and are therefore likely to become insulin dependent. The vaccine has been shown to be safe. The results of phase II of the clinical trials, which may provide an indication of the efficacy of the vaccine in preventing patients from becoming insulin dependent, will be announced at the American Diabetes Association annual meeting in New Orleans, June 13-17, 2003 (see attached summaries of trial).

(7) By contrast, the BB rat is not such a close model of IDDM in humans or other organisms that develop antibodies to GAD. The BB rat bears a genotype that results in spontaneous development of lymphocytopenia and clinical symptoms similar to those of IDDM. However, lymphocytopenia is not found in human IDDM. Furthermore, unlike the NOD mouse, and unlike most humans, the BB rat does not develop autoimmunity to GAD (see Petersen *et al.*, Autoimmunity 25, 129-138 (1997) at p. 134, col. 1). Because the BB rat does not develop autoantibodies to GAD, there is no reason to expect that therapeutic intervention with GAD would have any effect in the BB rat. Therefore, lack of such an effect in the BB rat, cannot be extrapolated to humans or other animals in which autoantibodies to GAD are present.

(8) In my opinion, the above evidence shows that a tolerogenic response has been obtained to GAD in mouse model of IDDM that is protective for IDDM and is predictive of similar response in humans. In my opinion, the evidence further shows this response was obtainable based on the teaching of the specification and common knowledge in the field as of September 1990.

(9) I further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Respectfully submitted,



Steinunn Baekkeskov

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP
Two Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor
San Francisco, California 94111-3834
Tel: 650-326-2400
Fax: 415-576-0300
JOL:pfh
PA 3303202 v1

Exhibit A

STEINUNN BAEKKESKOV

Curriculum Vitae

Affiliation Professor of Medicine and Microbiology/Immunology
Horan Markarian Chair of Diabetes
Address: Hormone Research Institute/Diabetes Center, Box 0534
University of California, San Francisco
San Francisco, CA 94143-0534

EDUCATION

1976: Candidatus Scientarum, (M. Sc./Ph.D.degree) in Biochemistry from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

1984: Licentiata scientarum, (Ph.D. degree) in Immunology from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark

PROFESSIONAL AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

1973-1975: Thesis student, Department of Chemistry, The Carlsberg Laboratory, Copenhagen. Isolation characterization and chemical modification of enzymes from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Thesis: Characterization and chemical modification of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase from Brewers yeast.

1976 Lecturer in Biochemistry, Department of Biochemistry, University of Copenhagen Medical School

1977-1979: Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Biochemistry, International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Nairobi, Kenya. Isolation and characterization of membrane proteins and lipids of African trypanosomes.

1980-1982: Postdoctoral Fellow, Hagedorn Research Laboratory, Gentofte, Denmark. Research area: Immunology/cell and molecular biology of the pancreatic β -cell. The role of autoimmunity in the pathogenesis of insulin-dependent diabetes.

1982-1986: Staff Scientist, Hagedorn Research Laboratory.

1986-1989: Senior Staff Scientist, Hagedorn Research Laboratory (permanent position).
1987-1989: Member of a panel of 6 Senior Staff Scientist that formed the Directory Board of the Hagedorn Research Laboratory.

1989-1992: Assistant Professor, Department of Medicine, Department of Microbiology/Immunology, University of California, San Francisco

1992-1998 Associate Professor Department of Medicine, Department of Microbiology/Immunology, University of California San Francisco.

1998-present Professor of Medicine and Microbiology/Immunology, University of California San Francisco

1990-1992: Member of UCSF Graduate Program in Endocrinology
1992-date: Member of UCSF Graduate Program in Molecular Medicine in PIBS
1992-date: Member of UCSF Biomedical Sciences Graduate Program
1993-date: Member of UCSF Graduate Program in Immunology in PIBS
1994-date: Member of UCSF Graduate Program in Cell Biology in PIBS

AWARDS AND HONORS

1970-1973	P. Wulff's Foundation Scholarship
1973-1975:	Carlsberg Foundation Research Student Fellowship Award
1982-1984:	Juvenile Diabetes Foundation Fellowship Award
1984-1987:	Juvenile Diabetes Foundation Career Development Award.
1991-1993	NIH-Shannon Award
1997-current	Horan Markarian Chair of Diabetes

PUBLICATIONS

Original Articles in Reviewed Journals:

1. Rovis, L. and Baekkeskov, S. Subcellular fractionation of *Trypanosoma brucei*. Isolation and characterization of plasma membranes. *Parasitology* 80, 507-524 (1980).
2. Baekkeskov, S., Kanatsuna, T., Klareskog, L., Nielsen, D.A., Peterson, P.A., Rubenstein, A.H., Steiner, D.F., and Lernmark, A. Expression of major histocompatibility antigens on pancreatic islet cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78, 6456-6460 (1981).
3. Steffes, M.W., Nielsen, O., Dyrberg, T., Baekkeskov, S., Scott, J., and Lernmark, A. Islet transplantation in mice differing in the I and S subregions of the H-2 complex. *Transplantation* 31, 476-479 (1981).
4. Baekkeskov, S., Nielsen, J.H., Marnier, B., Bilde, T., Ludvigsson, J., and Lernmark, A. Autoantibodies in newly diagnosed diabetic children immunoprecipitate specific human pancreatic islet cell proteins. *Nature* 298, 167-169 (1982).
5. Dyrberg, T., Baekkeskov, S., and Lernmark, A. Specific pancreatic β -cell surface antigens recognized by a xenogenic antiserum. *J. Cell Biol.* 94, 472-477 (1982).
6. Dyrberg, T., Nakhooda, A.F., Baekkeskov, S., Lernmark, A., Poussier, P., and Marliss, E.B. Islet cell surface antibodies and lymphocyte antibodies in the spontaneously diabetic "BB" Wistar rat. *Diabetes* 31, 278-181 (1982).
7. Kanatsuna, T., Baekkeskov, S., Lernmark, A., and Ludvigsson, J. Immunoglobulin from insulin-dependent diabetic children inhibits glucose-induced insulin disease. *Diabetes* 32, 520-524 (1983).
8. Baekkeskov, S., and Lernmark, A. Glucose stimulates the biosynthesis of a human pancreatic islet cell protein, detected by an antiserum against the human erythrocyte glucose transporter. *FEBS Letters* 157, 331-335 (1983).
9. Baekkeskov, S., Dyrberg, T., and Lernmark, A. Autoantibodies against an Mr 64K islet cell protein precede the onset of insulin-dependent diabetes in the BB-rat. *Science* 224, 1348-1350 (1984).
10. Baekkeskov, S. and Lernmark, A. A β -cell glycoprotein of Mr 40,000 is the major rat islet cell immunogen following xenogenic immunization. *Diabetologia* 27, 70-73 (1984).
11. Gerling, I., Baekkeskov, S., and Lernmark, A. Islet cell and 64K autoantibodies are associated with plasma IgG in newly diagnosed insulin-dependent diabetic children. *J. Immunol.* 137, 3782-3785 (1986).
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13. Efrat, S., Baekkeskov, S., Lane, D., and Hanahan, D. Coordinate expression of SV40 large T and p53 proteins in β -cells of transgenic mice harboring hybrid insulin-large T antigen genes. *Embo J.* 6, 2699-2704 (1987).
14. Warnock, G.L., Ellis, D., Rajotte, R.V., Dawidson, I., Baekkeskov, S., and Egebjerg J. Studies on the isolation and viability of human islets of Langerhans. *Transplantation* 45, 957-963 (1988).
15. Christie, M., Landin-Olsson, M., Sundkvist, G., Dahlquist, G., Lernmark, A. & Baekkeskov, S. Antibodies to a Mr 64,000 islet cell protein in Swedish children with newly diagnosed type 1 (insulin dependent diabetes. *Diabetologia* 31, 597-602 (1988).
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17. Hansen, W.A., Christie, M.R., Kahn, R., Norgaard, A., Abel, I., Petersen, A.M., Jorgensen, D.W., Baekkeskov, S., Nielsen, J.H., Lernmark, A., Egeberg, J., Richter-Olesen, H., Grainger, T., Kristensen, J.K., Brynitz, S., and Bilde, T. Supravital dithizone staining in the isolation of human and rat pancreatic islet. *Diabetes Research*, 10, 53-57 (1989).
18. Baekkeskov, S., Warnock, G., Christie, M., Rajotte, R.V., Mose-Larsen, P., and Fey, S. Revelation of specificity of 64k autoantibodies in IDDM serums by high-resolution 2D-gel electrophoresis. Unambiguous identification of 64k target antigen. *Diabetes* 38, 1133-1141 (1989).
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20. Christie, M., Pipeleers, D., Lernmark, A., Baekkeskov, S. Cellular and subcellular localization of a Mr 64000 protein autoantigen in insulin-dependent diabetes. *J. Biol. Chem.* 265: 376-381 (1990).
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25. Richter, W., Shi, Y. and Baekkeskov, S. Autoreactive epitopes in glutamic acid decarboxylase defined by diabetes-associated human monoclonal antibodies are localized in the middle and C-terminal domains of the smaller form of glutamate decarboxylase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 90, 2832-2836 (1993).
26. Radvanyi, F., Christgau, S., Baekkeskov, S., Jolicoeur, C. and Hanahan, D. Pancreatic β cells cultured from individual preneoplastic foci in a multistage tumorigenesis pathway: a potentially general

- technique for isolating physiologically representative cell lines. *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, **13**, 4223-4232. (1993).
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 37. Hensch, T. K., Fagiolini, M., Mataga, N., Stryker, M. P., Baekkeskov, S., and Kash, S. F. Local GABA circuit control of experience-dependent plasticity in developing visual cortex. *Science* **282**, 1504-1508 (1998).
 38. Bridget, M., Cetkovic-Cvrlje, O'Rourke, R., Shi, Y., M., Narayanswami, S., Lambert, J., Ramiya, V., Baekkeskov, S., and Leiter, E. Differential protection in two transgenic lines of NOD/Lt mice hyperexpressing the autoantigen GAD₆₅ in pancreatic beta cells. *Diabetes* **47**, 1848-1856 (1998).

39. Kash, S. F., Tecott, L. H., Hodge, C., and Baekkeskov, S. Increased anxiety and altered responses to anxiolytics in mice deficient in the 65 kDa isoform of glutamic acid decarboxylase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 96, 1698-1703 (1999).
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31. Tian, N., Petersen C., Kash, S. F., Baekkeskov, S., Copenhagen, D. and Nicoll, R. The role of the synthetic enzyme GAD65 in the control of neuronal GABA release. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 96, 12911-12916, (1999).
32. Kanaani, J., Lissin, D., Kash, S. F., and Baekkeskov, S. The hydrophilic isoform of glutamate decarboxylase, GAD67, is targeted to membranes and nerve termini independent of dimerization with the hydrophobic membrane anchored isoform, GAD65. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274, 37200-37209, (1999).
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35. Kang, S.-M., Braat, D., Schneider, D. B., O'Rourke, R. W., Lin, Z., Ascher, N. L., Dichek, D. J., Baekkeskov, S., and Stock, P. G. A non-cleavable mutant of Fas ligand does not prevent neutrophilic destruction of islet transplants. *Transplantation*, 69, 1813-1817, (2000).
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37. Wolfe, T., Bot, A., Hughes, A., Möhrle, U., Rodrigo, E., Jaume, J. C., Baekkeskov, S., and von Herrath, M. Endogenous expression of autoantigens influence success or failure of DNA immunizations to prevent type 1 diabetes: addition of IL-4 increases safety. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 32, 113-121. 2002.
38. Jaume, J. C., Parry, S. L., Madec, A.-M., Sønderstrup, G., and Baekkeskov, S. Suppressive effect of GAD65-specific autoimmune B lymphocytes on processing of T cell determinants located within the antibody epitope. *J. Immunology* 169, 665-672, 2002.
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40. Hayakawa, N., Premawadthana, L.D.K.E., Powell, M., Masuda, M., Arnold, C., Sanders, J., Evans, M., Chen, S., Jaume, J. C., Baekkeskov, S., Rees Smith, B. and Furmaniak, J. Isolation and characterization of human monoclonal autoantibodies to glutamic acid decarboxylase. *Autoimmunity* 35, 343-355, 2002.

Symposia Papers, Reviews, and Book Chapters:

1. Lernmark, A. and Baekkeskov, S. Islet cell antibodies - theoretical and practical implications. *Diabetologia* 21, 431-435 (1981).

2. Lernmark, A., Bonnevie-Nielsen, V., Baekkeskov, S., Dyrberg, T., Kanatsuna, T., and Scott, J. Islet cell antibodies. In: *Etiology and pathogenesis of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus*, eds.: J.M. Martin, R.M. Ehrlich, and F.J. Holland, Raven Press, N.Y., pp. 61-71 (1981).
3. Baekkeskov, S., Dyrberg, T., Kanatsuna, T., Lernmark, A., Takei, I., and Soderstrum, K. The significance of ICSA in IDDM among Caucasians. In: *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Clinico-Genetic Genesis of Diabetes Mellitus*, Kobe, Feb. 11-12, 1982, eds.: G. Mimura, S. Baga, Y. Goto, and J. Kobberling, Excerpta Medica, Amsterdam, pp. 137-141 (1982).
4. Baekkeskov, S. and Lernmark, A. Rodent islet cell antigens recognized by antibodies in sera from diabetic patients. *Acta Biol. Med. Germ.* 41, 1111-1115 (1982).
5. Brogren, C.H., Baekkeskov, S., Dyrberg, T., Lernmark, A., Marner, B., Nerup, J., and Papadopoulos, G.K. Role of islet cell antibodies in the pathogenesis of type I diabetes. In: *Diabetes and Immunology: Pathogenesis and Immunotherapy*, eds.: H. Kolb, G. Schernthaner, and F.A. Gries, Hans Hubert Publishers, Berlin, pp. 65-78 (1983).
6. Baekkeskov, S. Radiolabelling and immunoprecipitation of islet cell antigens. In: *Methods in Diabetes Research*, Volume I, part A, eds.: J. Larner and S.L. Pohl, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., New York, pp. 129-140 (1984).
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9. Lernmark, A., Baekkeskov, S., Gerling, I., Kastern, W., Knutsen, C.B., and Michelsen, B. Immunological aspects of type I and II diabetes mellitus. In: *Comparison of Type I and Type II Diabetes*, eds.: M. Vranic, C.H. Hollenberg, and G. Steiner, Plenum Publ. Co., pp. 107-127 (1985).
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